

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1807.

[No. 2001.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the pieces of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

FOR SALE,

50 hds. South-west Mountain
TOBACCO,

Selected for the West-India market.

A L S O,

1 pipe London Bill Wine,
1 half pipe excellent quality.

4 pr. cassis Wm. Hodgsan.

July 24.

Twenty thousand lbs.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and
St Croix sugars, received per schr. Fletcher
and Riley, from St. Thomas.

For sale by

R. Veitch and Co.
or
C. Powell.

July 21.

dtf

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from
seven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them mailed to drawback.

Ravess Duck.

French Brandy.

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.

Car-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

ed by Capt. Mer-
divided into two
in three volumes
at least seven but
third from four
in good paper, and
al volumes in suc-
at an early peri-
author will per-
publication.

work has been
accommodation of
and is here of-
the public in such
ing to become sub-
themselves with
entire work, as it
themselves.

ROBERT GRAY,

here will be no
LARK'S
AMERICA.

the Pacific Ocean,

° north latitude,

Notes. Dime-
by three feet ten

ed discoveries and
retofore the last
compiled from the
well published as in-
cive information
lers through the
and corrected
ed celestial obser-
Lewis during his

subscribers, these
red at the most
e, and at the seats
e, no advance is
e demanded with-
first, in two vol-
t of part the \$10
dolars, delivered
y have subscrbed
ich contained no
ne, and who may
is now proposed
their names from
to the 1st day of

M. LEWIS,
[Aug. 7.]

Y. OWDEN.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, sometime in the months of No-
vember or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of SAM,

who was hired in the town of Alexan-

dría to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30

years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches

high, very strait, of rather a yellowish or tan-

complexion, stutters a little, has a soft

voice, and generally seems humble and timid

when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jem-

meson's, in the county of Caroline, and may

perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood,

but I think it more probable he may have

gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken

to the state of Virginia and brought to me I

will give the above reward; if in the state of

Maryland and brought to me I will give Thir-

ty Dollars reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland

County, July 24.

[30] d

FOR BOSTON,

THE BRIG

HARMONY,

ROBERT HENRY master.

A fine fast sailing vessel, commodious for
passengers—Six hundred barrels will be taken
on freight. Apply to JOHN G. LADD.
Who has received per said brig a few half
pipes.

Choice Old Port Wine.

Also, per brig Ruth, a quantity of
New Rum in barrels & hogsheads.

Aug. 19.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

Capt. JAMES CROUCHILL,

A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400
barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on
board.

William Hodgsan.

July 29.

For Amsterdam (direct)

THE SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. WESTON.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hds.
tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.

Apply to

Lawrason & Fowle, Alexandria

o r,

Washington Bowie, Georgetown.

July 23.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth,
AND FOR SALE BY

Lawrason & Fowle,

50 tons PLAISTER

100 boxes SOAP

50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES

20 barrels MACKAREL, and

200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.

August 8.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of

his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—

To such a one good wages will be given.—

For the person who wants, please apply to

Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms.

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial,

Hyson, Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Bussellos,

Sherry, Lisbon,

Tenerife, Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

TEAS.

particularly select-
ed for family use.

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground;

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, ditt and

spumaceti candles, refined salt-petre, florant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, sto-

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticie in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 21.

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master,

from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,

7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime Lon-

don particular WINE, of the brand of Scott

& Co. fit for immediate use.

James Patton.

August 21.

ALSO,

Bills on London for Sale,

Drawn by J. P.

For BOSTON,

The Brig MARY,

ROBERT B. HALL, Master;

Will sail in a few days, and

will take a few hundred barrels

on freight if immediate applica-

tion is made to

Lawrason and Fowle—

Who have for Sale,

The CARGO of said Brig.

Consisting of

112 tons plaster Paris; 20 pipes Holland

gin, of a superior quality; 150 boxes

TRIAL

OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates, for High Treason against the U. States.

MONDAY, August 17.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States.

Charles Lee, Esq. appeared as counsel for the prisoners.

Mr. Bennett of Mason county, a witness on behalf of the United States, was called and recognized.

Mr. Hay stated some little difficulties which had occurred between Mr. Botts & himself. He had furnished the prisoner with a list of the names of such witnesses, with their places of residence, which had been in his possession. He had likewise proposed that Mr. Botts had consented, that all such witnesses should be examined whose names should be furnished to the prisoner before the commencement of the trial. He had furnished the names of three on Saturday, via. Messrs. Neil, Goodwin and Jones; which Mr. Botts did not think ought to be accepted, because they were not furnished previous to the trial. For his own part, he did not think that the trial could be said to have commenced before the jury were sworn and impanelled.

Mr. Botts denied the existence of any such agreement between Mr. Hay and himself; and entered into a long statement to show that Mr. Hay was mistaken. For the truth of his assertions he appealed to the record of the court. However he would agree as a matter of voluntary motion and grace to the introduction of these three witnesses.

Mr. Hay solemnly expressed his belief in the accuracy of his statements; but as he was at liberty to introduce these three witnesses, he would let the subject rest where it was at present.

The name of the selected jurors and of the venire were then called over. After which John M. Sheppard and Richard Card were selected to complete the panel and sworn.

The following is therefore a complete list of the Petit Jury:

Edward Carrington, Reuben Blakey, David Lambert, Benjamin Graves, Richard E. Parker, Miles Botts, Hugh Merter, Henry Coleman, Christopher Anthony, John M. Sheppard, James Sheppard, Richard Card.

Proclamation then having been made in due form, the prisoner standing up, the clerk read the copy of the indictment, and afterwards addressed the jury in the usual form.

VIRGINIA DISTRICT.
In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the fifth Circuit and Virginia District.

The Grand Inquest of the United States of America, for the Virginia district, upon their oath, do present, that AARON BURR, late of the city of New York and state of New York, attorney at law, being an inhabitant and residing within the U. S. & under the protection of the laws of the U. S. & owing allegiance and fidelity to the same U. S. not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said U. S. to disturb and to stir, move and excite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said U. S. on the tenth day of December, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and six, at a certain place called and known by the name of Blannerhasset's island, in the county of Wood and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with force and arms unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously did compass, imagine and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection and rebellion against the said U. S. and in order to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations and intentions of him the said A. Burr, he the said A. Burr afterwards, to wit, on the said last mentioned day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and six aforesaid, at a certain place commonly called and known by the name of Blannerhasset's island, in the said county of Wood, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, with one other great multitude of persons, whose names at present are unknown to the grand inquest aforesaid, to a great number, to wit, to the number of thirty persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, swords and dirks, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive; being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assemble and join themselves together against the said U. S. and then and there with force of arms did falsely and traitorously and in a warlike and hostile manner array and dispose themselves against the said United States, and then and there, that is to say, on the day and in the year last mentioned at the island aforesaid and in the county of Wood aforesaid, in the Virginia district and within the jurisdiction of this court, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions & purposes aforesaid, he the said Aaron Burr with the said persons so as aforesaid, traitorously assembled and armed & arranged in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously, did ordain, prepare and levy war against the said United States, & further to fulfil and carry into effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations and intentions of him the said Aaron Burr against the said United States, and to carry on the war, thus levied as aforesaid against the said United States the said Aaron Burr, with the multitude last mentioned at the island aforesaid, in the said county of Wood, within the Virginia district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, did array themselves in a warlike manner, with guns and other weapons, offensive and defensive, and did proceed from the said island down the river Ohio in the county aforesaid, within the Virginia district and within the jurisdiction of this court, on the said eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six aforesaid, with the wicked and traitorous intention to descend the said river and the river Mississippi,

and by force of arms traitorously to take possession of a city commonly called New Orleans, in the territory of Orleans, belonging to the United States; contrary to the duty of their said allegiance and fidelity, against the constitution peace and dignity of the said U. S. and against the form of the act of the congress of the said U. S. in such case made and provided.

HAY, Attorney of the United States
for the Virginia district.
Endorsed, "A true bill—John Randolph."
A copy. Teste.

Wm. MARSALL, clk.

Mr. HAY then rose to open the case, on the part of the prosecution.

May it please the court and you gentlemen of the jury:

In the preliminary stages of the prosecution, in which we are now engaged, many observations were made extremely derogatory to the government under which we live and injurious to the feelings of the counsel employed in the prosecution. It was said among other things that we had indulged an imtemperate zeal which transgressed the limits of reason and humanity; that we were solicitous to convict the prisoner, whether innocent or guilty, and to deprive him of all the proper means necessary to his defence. — I know not, gentlemen of the jury, whether this charge has reached your ears; or if it has whether it has made any serious impressions upon your minds; but if it had it is my duty to efface them. But by what means? By professions of candor and of liberality which are easily made and as easily forgotten. No, I shall prove the injustice of this charge by the course and conduct of the prosecution. We have arrived at a most serious crisis in this enquiry, on whose result the life of a man and of a fellow citizen, who once stood high in the estimation of his country must certainly depend. It is alledged to be forfeited to the violated laws and justice of his country. It is my duty to support that allegation; but I shall support it only by facts which I believe to be true, and by arguments which have produced my own conviction.

The prisoner at the bar is charged with treason, in levying war against the United States. — To this charge he has plead not guilty. It is your solemn duty to decide upon the validity of this plea, and you have sworn to decide it upon facts alone. If you attend to the obligation of your oath, any admissions from me will be unnecessary. You will divest your minds of every bias, of all extraneous rumours or political prepossessions. You will enter upon the case with candor, and with a firm determination to do justice between the U. S. and Aaron Burr. If after that patient investigation of the evidence which the importance of the case requires, you should doubt whether he is guilty, you must decide that he is not. — Such is the language of the law and such the dictate of common sense. If you doubt you must declare him to be innocent. But there is one distinction which I have heard from the lips of jurymen, which seems to me to be a distinction without a difference, and to be founded in folly and in wickedness. I have heard them declare that though as individuals they might be satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner, as men they were not. This is a fallacy. I can conceive that a juryman may entertain a belief founded on what he has heard out of doors, which is not warranted by the legal evidence before him; but if he once believes, from the evidence, that the prisoner has committed the crime alledged, he is then guilty of treachery to himself, his country, and to his God, if he does not pronounce that belief.

The judgment before you consists of two counts. The first charges the prisoner with levying war on Blannerhasset's island: — The second repeats the charge in substance, with this addition, that in order to levy it more effectually, the prisoner had descended the Ohio and the Mississippi with an armed force for the purpose of taking possession of New Orleans. If either of those charges be supported by adequate evidence, you must find the prisoner guilty.

In Great Britain, there are no less than ten different species of treason; at least it was so when Blackstone wrote. Perhaps the catalogue has been since increased. But in this country there are only two descriptions which are defined by the constitution itself; so that it is beyond the power of the legislature to increase the list, however important they might consider such an augmentation. By the 3d sect. of the 3d act of the constitution of the U. S., "Treason against the U. S. shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Of the last description of treason it is necessary to say any thing, as the offence charged in the indictment is "levying war against" the U. S. This offence being thus constitutionally defined, the only question at this stage of the enquiry is, what shall constitute an overt act of levying war against the U. S.

It is obvious that the interval between the first movements of a treasonable conspiracy and actual hostilities is immense.

There may be a conspiracy to levy war, but this is not treason. They may not even

project a plan for levying war, but this is not an overt act of treason.

It has even been adjudged by the supreme court of the U. S. that the concerned persons may

proceed one step further; the separate individuals may proceed to a place of re

lief, and yet remain on the side of the line of treason. But, gentlemen, common sense and principles founded on

considerations of national safety, obviously require that the crime of treason should be declared to be complete, before the commission of actual hostilities against the government.

If any hostilities must be committed, what is the consequence? —

Why, that a man may take his steps until he is sufficiently strong to laugh at all your definitions of treason.

He will not strike a blow; he will not commence actual hostilities, until he is prepared to give effect to that blow and to bid defiance to your government.

Where then is the point at which a treasonable conspiracy shall be said

to have arrived at its maturity? I answer, when there is an assemblage of men convened for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable design; which force is intended to be employed before their dispersion.

The answer which I now give is not literally, but is substantially the same with that furnished by the supreme court of the U. S. and is given in conformity to what I understand to be the spirit of the decision.

In the opinion of that court delivered by the chief justice on the cases of

Bollman and Swartwout, there occur the

following expressions: "It is not the intention of the court to say, that no individual can be guilty of this crime who has

not appeared in arms against his country.

On the contrary, if war be actually levied, that is, if a body of men be actually as

sembled for the purpose of effecting by force, a treasonable purpose, all those who

perform any part, however minute or how

ever remote from the scene of action, and

who are actually leagued in the general

conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors."

If war then be actually levied, in this manner, every person concerned is to

be considered as a traitor. The same idea

is expressed in ten or fifteen other parts of this decision. "To complete the crime of levying war against the United States, there must be an actual assemblage of men

for the purpose of executing a treasonable

design." And again "In the case now

before the court, a design to overturn the

government of the U. S. at N. Orleans by

force, would have been unquestionably a

design, which, if carried into execution,

would have been treason, and the assem

blage of a body of men for the purpose of

carrying into execution, would amount to

levying war against the United States;

but no conspiracy for this object, no co

listing of means to effect it, would be an

actual levying of war." If then according

to this definition, the accused and his as

sociates had assembled together to attack N.

Orleans and separate it from the Union,

though no actual force had been used,

though no battle had been fought, they

would have been guilty of treason. The

same idea also occurs in these passages:

"It cannot be necessary that the whole ar

my should be assembled and that the vari

ous parts which are to compose it should

have combined. But it is necessary that

there should be an actual assemblage."

On the first point I shall offer observations. Before I shall offer to effect either of these circumstances, I think neither of them according to the constitution and country.

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any actual force of any violence or hostility to effect the treasonable design. I have stated neither of these circumstances, because I think neither of them essential according to the constitution and laws of this country.

On the first point, I shall offer but a few observations. Before satisfying you of the legal propriety of this omission, permit me to state the question on the principles of common sense. It is true that it does not always happen in legal discussions, that this principle is considered from the beginning to the end; but in many cases this dis respect is most unhappily practised.—

Indeed then of considering this question

as it would be presented to us by lawyers

and by judges, let us view it on the sound

principle of common sense and national

policy. It is not necessary that the men

should have arms in their hands to make

them traitors. The act of treason might

be completed, and not even a single gun

nor even a pen-knife be employed in the

transaction. Suppose a case. There was

a time, when 10,000 stands of arms were

deposited under the roof of this capital.

Suppose that 5 or 10,000 unarmed men had

assembled within a few miles of this city,

with a pre-concerted design of marching to

the capital, seizing upon the arms, dispersing

our legislature, and usurping the powers

of the government. Let us suppose,

which is as very difficult supposition, that

the cavalry and the infantry of this city

were to gird on their armor, and resolve

to disperse these men, before they could

execute their treasonable intentions. They

arm; they march; and the conspirators,

conscious of their abominable guilt, fly in

all directions at the approach of our volunteers.

Will any one say, that these men

are not traitors to their country? Or suppose

that any number of individuals were

assembled at Blanternhassett's island. We

will suppose, that they had no arms, al-

though I do not believe that such was the

fact. They intend to descend the Ohio &

Mississippi to seize upon New Orleans,

calculating to meet their leader at the

mouth of Cumberland river, and receiving

arms from the Spanish minister at Baton

Rouge. Would the simple circumstance

of being unarmed produce any difference in

their guilt? And would it not be an ab-

surdity to say, that the moment after arms

have been put into their hands they are

traitors, but that they were not the moment

before? I e. the supreme court have given a

correct opinion on this subject, when in one

passage they are silent as to the possession

of arms, and in another, if I am not mis-

taken, they have expressly disclaimed it.

If this point were not to be determined in

this way, what would be the consequence?

That conspirators would take care never

to touch their arms, until they were ready

to strike their blow. They would have

military weapons placed within their reach;

but they would not dare venture to touch

them before their organization should be

completed. On the principles of common

sense then, it is not necessary that they

should have arms to commit the overt

act of treason. And what says the law?

In the case decided by the supreme court,

you will not find a single allusion as to the

necessity of arms being in the hands of the

conspirators. And in the case of Fries,

p. 167, this subject has been particularly

mentioned, and my opinion, embraced by

one of the judges of the United States

(judge Chase). It is remarkable too, in

this case, that the same principle is conceded

by the counsel for the defendant (Mr.

Dallas) whose opinion is certainly no au-

thority with you on this occasion; but it

enters along with it the strong presump-

tion that the law was against him, page

103.

In Great-Britain there is a statute, which

was passed many years ago, in the 25th year

of the reign of Edward the 3d, which describes

treason in the very identical words of our con-

stitution. This statute makes "levying war"

against the king to be treason. Now, when

the framers of our own constitution, many of

them great lawyers too, have chosen to define

treason in the very same words, which had

been so often in use, so often the subject of

discussion and adjudication; it is certainly a

fair presumption that they were to be used in

the same sense which is annexed to them in

England. An observation of a very able judge

of the court of the United States amply con-

firms this remark. Fries's trial, p. 167. I

beg the jury to believe, that my only purpose

for referring to the English law, is to shew

that the decision of the supreme court on this

subject is no innovation, not a new doctrine,

but is an exact counterpart of the English au-

thorities. To prove this position, I will refer

to Foster, p. 238, where he declares that

there may be treason, that is, "levying war"

against the country, without the presence of

arms; and that the only question is, the ex-

istence of some treasonable plot. This opinion

of Judge Foster is quoted in East's Reports, v. 1, p. 67, who approves its spirit, and thinks that arms and military array are not essential to treason. I have entered into this tedious investigation of this point, though it did not seem to me to be necessary, because our own courts have, in words too plain to deceive mortal man, pronounced that a bare assem-

blage of men was sufficient; and because the persons assembled at Blanternhassett's island, were actually armed for offensive as well as defensive purposes. It is to you, gentlemen of the jury, I must submit, how far I have succeeded in justifying the propriety of my having omitted "arms" in the definition of treason.

(Mr. Hay's Speech to be continued.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON. August 19.

Letters from Holland, though they mention the absence of the king and queen of that kingdom, make no mention of the abdication of the crown. The government is executed by the ministers. The health of the king has never been good; and he has gone into Piedmont, to take the waters for his recovery. The queen has been with her mother the empress Josephine, in Paris, but has lately sat out for the waters of the Bagnes near the foot of the Pyrenees.

The accoups, via Europe, of a revolt of the Spaniards at Buenos Ayres, in March last, and of their having declared themselves an independent nation, we are enabled to state, on the authority of advice from the river Plata of dates two months later, are wholly unfounded.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte is to be created grand duke of Hanover.

Admiral Holloway is appointed commander in chief and governor of the British colony of Newfoundland. He is to come out in the Isis, of 50 guns, captain Langhorne. Sir Erasmus Gower is now on the station.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

The following candid, liberal and highly honorable concessions of Mr. Mitchell, editor, who for several years has conducted a village democratic newspaper in this state (and certainly with more of learning and talents than any other democrat editor) will be received with satisfaction by the federal party, and will cause those of the more moderate and conservative among their opponents to pause and reflect.

The article is entitled "Federal Influence." On this subject Mr. M. expresses himself thus:

[N. Y. E. P.]

Let us for a moment, consider wherein consists this imminent danger of admitting federalists to a due share of influence in our state and national councils.

In the first place, then, the great body of federalists are Americans, who pride themselves as much on national character as do the republicans, and including the different sections of the republican party, it comprises more of European emigration than does the federal party. Hence there is greater danger of the prevalence of foreign influence in the politics of the republican, than in those of the federal party.

Next I would inquire, and I request every republican candidly to make the same inquiry, whether federalists are not in reality the friends of their country? Are they not as sincerely and as ardently attached to its happiness and welfare as are the republicans? To convince ourselves of this, let us examine characters under our immediate notice. Have we not federal neighbors and federal friends, in whose hands we would be willing to entrust our most important private concerns? And are such men improper persons to be entrusted with the interests of our country?

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vailed in the country. That time has long been past, and the American people, not blinded by prejudice, or infatuated by ambition, nowise the necessity of guarding against the introduction of every species of foreign influence into the politics of their own country.

I shall leave it then for the judicious, the temperate, and the discerning politician to decide, whether both policy and justice do not demand that federalists should be admitted to due participation in the affairs of government? Does not our country want their talents in her councils? And in case of war could she dispense with their services? Should this country be involved in vigorous war, alas! how would the bawling, blustering, brave fellows who now dash on the high boards of politics, and swagger, and talk big about battles and blood, how would they wilt and wither away, when called to defend their country's honor, "even in the cannon's mouth?" Then would danger compel us to turn to those on whose ability, experience and bravery, we could rely for defence, safety and protection, whose finances we annually tax for the support of government, but whose counsels and services are rejected by the intolerance of party spirit.

I know the partisan may urge precedent against my arguments, by calling up the wars of federalism and republicanism. But these were "The days of other years," the errors of past times, on which, though much has been said, yet volumes might still be written. My remarks are predicated on the strongest conviction that there is not only in this state, but throughout the United States, a prevailing spirit of moderation, which will finally break down and triumph over the violent spirit of party, and restore the politics of our country to their original purity, or at least place us on such grounds that the great body of the people shall be known only by the name of American party, and their supporters by that of faction.

Let not the prudery of party stare at these reflections. Let the principle be fairly examined. The times are portentous to us; we are threatened with war from without; contention and violence prevail within. On union and moderation depends our security. Old prejudices must be dismissed, and one common object held in pursuit, the honor, independence and glory of our national character.

FARMERS, ATTEND!

When your horses discharge water plentifully from the mouth, (which some suppose to be in consequence of their feeding on the latter growth of grass) it is proposed to give two spoonfuls of fine salt and a half spoonful of fine powdered resin daily, for three or four days: then desist for a day or two, and repeat it at intervals for some time. An observing friend who is willing to do good, and to communicate, remarks, "the benefit experienced from using the above method, has been sufficient to authorise its recommendation for further trials."

Yesterday morning departed this life after a lingering illness, Doctor JAMES GILLIES, who has been a practising physician of great eminence in this town for several years, and for philanthropy, by few excelled. His remains will be taken

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just Published, and for sale,
By COTTON & STEWART.

Aug. 24,

The Subscriber has on Hand,

About 20,000 feet Mahogany,
of a good quality; which he will sell low for
cash or on a short credit, by the log or plank.

John Muir.

August 20.

cost 2aw3w

N. B. He still continues to carry on the
Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, in the neat-
est and most fashionable manner.

A Journeyman Cabinet-ma-
ker wanted.

** 2000 feet of half-inch Walnut
Plank for sale.

GREAT BARGAINS.

TENDING to remove to the state of
Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to
dispose of the following valuable and increasing
property upon low terms, which property
I inherited from my ancestors, who have had
a legal title to the same for upwards of one
hundred years.

One Tract well known by the name
of Abingdon,

Being on the Potowmack river, between Alex-
andria and Georgetown and nearly opposite the
City of Washington, beautifully situated, con-
taining about FOUR HUNDRED acres, now
leased to the Mr. Wises for THREE HUN-
DRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS per annum, with
other stipulations contained in said lease.

One other Tract contiguous to the
First,

Leased to William Fraser for FORTY DOL-
LARS per annum, containing about SIXTY
acres.

One other Tract, containing Ten
Acres of Bottom Land,

Adjoining the Four Mile Mill Tract.

One other Tract contiguous to the
Abingdon estate

And within two and a half miles of George-
Town, containing SEVEN HUNDRED AND
TWENTY FIVE acres. The greatest part
of this land is heavily covered with Red and
White OAK.

A L S O,

Three Thousand Acres on the Scioto
River in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle
George D. Alexander, being one moiety of
the land he was intitled to for his military ser-
vices during the revolutionary war. All the
title papers with the wills under which I am
entitled to the above property, are in the
hands of Baldwin Deale, esq. to whom applica-
tion will please to be made for terms, &c. he
being legally authorized to contract and dis-
pose of all the above valuable property, for
which good and satisfactory titles will be giv-
en. WALTER S. ALEXANDER.

August 13.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to-
gether, four acres of LAND, containing
from one and a quarter acre to two acres
each, most eligibly situated without the terri-
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line
from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek,
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-
street, and bounding east and west on Fay-
ette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars
may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

tafw

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the
20th instant, an apprentice boy, named
William Suthard, but sometimes calls him-
self Gothard Suthard, has a down look, and
light cutley hair, five feet two inches high—
his cloathing consisted of a bearskin jacket
and white pantaloons. Whoever apprehends
said boy and brings him home or confines him
in jail, shall receive the above reward.

James Nightingale,
Shoemaker.

August 21.

6t

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern, That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese proper-
ty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblis.

May 16.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the offer of the late
firm of THOMPSON and VETCH, to a
full close, OFFER FOR SALE the follow-
ing

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses,
with elegant stores, on the south side
of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets,
lots extending back 175 feet; at present oc-
cupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and
James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is
considered to be amongst the best for business
in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side
of King-street, near the corner of King and
Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 55 feet on Pitt-street, ex-
tending back 119 feet, and bounded on the
south by an alley, on which is a shed occupi-
ed by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street,
betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by
William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each
side of said house. Their situation for busi-
ness equal to any unimproved property in
town.

That large and commodious brick tavern,
in George-Town, with all the buildings and
improvements attached thereto, situated on the
main street leading from the public ferry; occu-
pied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwel-
ling houses, with brick stables and carriage
houses, being part of the six buildings, situ-
ated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of
Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finish-
ed brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jeff-
erson county, late the property of Van Ru-
therford, with a large garden and the corner
storehouse on same lot, situate near the cen-
tre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements,
a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoin-
ing, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the
property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main
street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a
central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the
above property in Charles-Town, application
may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that
place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of
Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, contain-
ing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring,
late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract
there are two settlements and about 60 acres in
cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered;
the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis
living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this
land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Fredericksburg
county, about four miles from Winchester
and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes.
For particulars apply to Henry St. George
Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire
county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near
the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by
Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph
county, being part of an old military survey,
on the south side of Glad Creek, considered
to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated
in a thickly settled part of that country,
and contiguous to the main road leading from
Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-
river.

One other tract, named Ferry-Say, of 263
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Penn-
sylvania; situated on the Monongahela river,
and binding thereon for 3/4 of a mile, about
one quarter of a mile below Casner's fer-
ry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large
proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable
orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in
cultivation. The main road from Union-
Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property
we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on
the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand,
and the residue in three or four equal annual
payments, the purchaser giving bonds with
security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25. w&st

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY BRICK WARE-
HOUSE, on Union-street, next door
to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the
Shipping or Grocery business—Also, a LOT
OF GROUND, at the corner of Water and
Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE
on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman
—an excellent stand for the Dry Goods busi-
ness.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. Stew

New Invented Oven.

I HAVE obtained from the general go-
vernment an exclusive privilege in an OVEN
I have invented on entire new principles, for
baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of
my plan over those hitherto used are in the
usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire
scrapped out and the dough put in to bake,
when the oven is hottest and as the bread
bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely
be conceded when bread is first put into an
oven it is most tender and least capable of bear-
ing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the
oven at the extreme end, or where the
heat is least and as it bakes it regularly pro-
gresses into a keener heat until baked. Again,
it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked
the better it is and the longer it will keep; in
the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread
the smaller quantity the oven will bake per
day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in
blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven
will bake; added to this the labor of splitting
wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and set-
ting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well
built is much more durable, takes up less
room to do the same business, costs much less
money to build it, requires less fuel to bake
the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can
do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior
to prejudices often attendant on customs long
established) will be satisfied on a view of my
oven in operation. I have narrated facts only
for those who have not an opportunity of seeing
the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose
respectability will not be questioned. For an oven
of twenty feet length and three feet six inches
width, or the privilege of using it, my price is
five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a
larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my privi-
lege for states, counties or towns, on liberal
terms, letters addressed to me post paid, Dum-
fries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to sell
for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of
Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock,
about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract
abounds with inexhaustible mines of the
richest iron ore and an ample supply of
wood for coal. The scite for the works is
advantageous in the extreme, commanding
the whole course of the Rappahannock by
natural canal, into which the whole force of
the river may be turned at a small expense.
There has been a furnace and other works
formerly erected here, and the ore found
trial abundant and good. When it is con-
sidered that this property is within nine miles
of tide water, and that the navigation from
the scite of the works to tide water may at a
small expence be rendered practicable to trans-
port every heavy article to market: when it is
considered from the contiguity of these works
to the seat of government, no iron establish-
ment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms
(competent judges having pronounced the
ore of this tract of superior quality for cannon),
doubt cannot be entertained of the great value
of this property. The title is in dispute, and
a great bargain may be had. The subscriber
will at any time attend those inclined to view
the premises, and can shew an accurate survey
of the tract on application to him at Dum-
fries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

July 22

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To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,
ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,
Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy
and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Ele-
ments of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of in-
tory books for children in the Nursery, which have
been written within these few years by persons of dis-
tinguished abilities and扬尘ed with their names, it
must still be allowed, that there has not appeared an
introduction to Reading, for the general use of school-
children above the level of the vulgar, though popular
compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenn. The
superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care;
and writers of the first eminence have contributed to
rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has
most invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most
lefs and ignorant workmen. The consequence has
frequently been, as might be expected from such a pro-
cedure: the raff has been visted to the very core;
and it has often proved more difficult to remove
error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally
the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be im-
possible to provide any consistent reason. Perhaps
pride of acknowledged literature could not bear to let
an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spell-
ing Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice
has ever been a task delegated to the most laborious
hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in
the nascient mind, is an employment that cannot be
graceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Low
wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men
of rank in literature have benefited the public by their
productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written,
if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the
best discoveries are made in any art or science, if
the generality of the world are precluded from profiting
them, for want of previous instruction in the first prin-
ciples with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced
of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his
marks, in whatever light his present undertaking may
be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear
to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than
themselves, it cannot be thought that labor dishonorable, which
is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor
has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judi-
cious will appreciate his motives and his production
as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more
influenced by early impressions than many seem willing
to allow. The stream will always flow tinted with
the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane prin-
ciple, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be per-
sistent to the last. The first books we read are con-
sidered as the first seeds of education, and the first
marks, or the first errors, are the first seeds of error. Those
who have been taught to make every lesson or essay, as it were,
the more easy progressive lessons, where was it
intended to a single syllable? it is hoped something will be found
to please and to improve, nor will this be thought diffi-
cult. To treat in the style of a Barbault, a Juillet, an
Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accom-
plish their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only
acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person
conversant with education and books ought to pos-
sess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this
manual for early youth will be found much better adap-
ted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in
consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers
in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their
labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pu-
blic, than the dry, inanity of monk books of the kind; and
it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving
youth an opportunity of gaining as much general know-
ledge as could be crowded within the limits pre-
ferred.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom
British youth are under singular obligations for furnish-
ing them with many valuable opportunities of improve-
ment) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Edi-
tor's attention: "That a Spelling Book frequently con-
tains the whole library of a poor child, which when
it is put into his hands, & it consequently ought to
contain as great a variety of useful matter as the prin-
ciple will permit." The compilation has been formed with
this principle. The compilation has been formed with
Woodstock, Oct. 29th, 1802.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

SALES AT V.
On every Tuesday
WILL BE
AT THE VENDU
Corner of Prince and
A variety of Dry Goods
Particulars of which will
be shown in the bills of the
All kinds of goods will
be shown at any time be viewed at
lowest estimation and prices
P. G. M.

Public S
Pursuant to the last will and
testament John Harper, dece-
to the highest bidder, at
one o'clock, at the COI
THURSDAY, the 27th

Very valuable
IN THE TOWN OF